

AN O. K. ON THE GAS.

Professor McFarland Says Air Isn't Pumped Into Mains.

Prof. David F. McFarland's analysis of the natural gas that is being furnished to the Topeka consumers, which was read before the gas committee of the Topeka Commercial club Friday afternoon, asserts that the trouble in the gas situation is more of the quantity of the supply than the quality of it.

The following is the report and analysis as read by Major T. J. Anderson, secretary of the club:

Two samples were taken from a stove tap in room 79 of the Glenwood hotel, No. 1 was collected at 3:30 p. m., December 21, and No. 2 the next morning, December 22, at 7 o'clock. Both samples were collected after allowing the gas to run for a considerable time to assure absolute freedom from air in the pipe. For the same reason the sample was kept in air-free distilled water. The gas from the reported a pressure of 11 inches, both in the evening and in the morning.

Discussion on Results.

First—Air in the gas?

The first thing of notice in the analysis is the amount of oxygen. Since air is nearly one-fifth oxygen, any air mixed with natural gas would show an increase in the percentage of the oxygen in the gas. This percentage is uniformly low in the samples examined and agrees well with all tests made on the gas from the pipe line at former times. Therefore there is no evidence of any mixing of air with the gas and none has been observed in the past. The amount of oxygen found is not above that which commonly found in natural gas from the wells.

Second—Heat value of gas.

The chief heat-producing constituents of the gas is methane or marsh gas. The analysis shows a large percentage of this in the samples. The amount found represents nearly the average amount for the field from which the gas is taken. It is much higher than the amount found in the gas from some other parts of the state and the gas is therefore a better gas, higher in heat value than these other gases. At the same time the percentage of methane is lower than that found in the gas two years ago. There is a pretty close agreement with the samples analyzed December 12, one year ago. In general the amount of methane is quite as high as could be expected under the conditions in which the gas is furnished. Other heat-producing constituents of natural gas are: ethane, hydrogen, ethylene and carbon monoxide. These are nominally very low in Kansas gases and excepting the very small quantities found in sample No. 1, they are entirely absent from these samples.

Third—General conclusions.

The gas is and has been as far as known, from a very large quantity of air. The quality of the gas is as good as could be expected from a supply coming from an extended district containing large quantities of various composition. The quality varies from day to day owing to the different location furnishing it. At the same time the average composition from day to day is nearly the same. Samples from the different points on the pipe line show remarkable agreement. The gas is not quite so good as it was two years ago, but it was supplied through the pipe line. Trouble in the use of the gas is due probably to an insufficient pressure in the large cities farthest away from the source of supply and from an evident desire on the part of the Kansas Natural Gas company to attempt to supply more gas than they have facilities for furnishing. It is more a question of quantity than it is quality.

In a letter from Professor McFarland, after the analyses were made, he says relative to moisture often found in natural gas:

"The moisture determination is really of little importance, and the only reason that I wished to make it was that it is a common statement about town

TURNED AWAY

Hundreds Unable to See the Bischoffs—Public Crowd Their Parlors.

HERE A SHORT TIME LONGER

Public Spiritual Service at Security Hall Sunday Evening.

PROBABLY THE LAST MEETING

The Most Wonderful Clairvoyants Who Have Ever Visited Topeka.

ALL SHOULD SEE THEM

Mr. Jack Hammell, stock buyer for the Kuehne Preserving company is again in possession of his saddle horse which strayed away three weeks ago. After a systematic search conducted by Mr. Hammell which failed to find the animal he solicited the aid of Prof. Bischoff, who located the animal three hours after he had the case. The horse was found six miles north of North Topeka, in possession of a farmer who had taken the animal up.

There will be one more public spiritual service at Security hall conducted by the Bischoffs, Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. This will possibly be the last public meeting to be held by these noted clairvoyants as they will leave Topeka in a short time for Florida for an extended vacation.

The wonderful clairvoyant work done by the Bischoffs while in Topeka, has been nothing short of marvelous, and the hundreds of Topeka who have visited them declare them to be the most scientific they have ever seen.

The usual readings will be given daily at their parlors, 315 East Seventh street, and all those who have not as yet visited the Bischoffs should not fail to do so as they will be in Topeka but a short time longer.

Complete life readings will be given by mail at the reduced price of \$1.00. Send name, date of birth and year, also self addressed stamped envelope. The public are received daily from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Everything absolutely confidential, whether correspondence or personal visits.



SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, BRITISH PREMIER.

The recent serious illness of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has revived talk of his early retirement from the premiership and relinquishment of the active leadership of the Liberal party. It is thought possible that he may be raised to the peerage and go into the house of lords.

that the gas is very wet, and that we are paying for water rather than the gas. Most of this is due to the fact that the people do not distinguish between moisture actually carried by the gas and water formed chemically in the combustion of the gas. It is a fact that every cubic foot of natural gas such as we have when it burns forms two cubic feet of water vapor. Now, when this condenses to liquid water, as it will as soon as it comes into contact with any cold object, the people immediately suppose that it was in the gas when it came through their meter. This is an error, and one that might easily be avoided if the people would stop to think of the chemical process of combustion.

"For the above reason I wish as soon as possible to actually weigh the water carried in a thousand cubic feet of the gas and find the real amount. It will be probably as great a quantity as the gas can carry at the temperature of the ground through which it comes. I don't see any good way to get rid of it. The gas comes into contact with the water so often that it can hardly help carrying some of the water vapor along with it."

Another examination and analysis will be made of the gas as soon as the new pumping plant is installed and in running order at Scioto. Until that time the gas committee will take no further action. This was the decision after the reading of the report from Prof. McFarland yesterday afternoon.

T. M. James made a report at the meeting in regard to his investigation of the pumping plant at Petrolia. He said:

"Gentlemen, I am convinced that there is no air being pumped into the mains of the Kansas Natural Gas company. I have come to the conclusion that the situation is as Prof. McFarland has said—the trouble is in the quantity of gas, and not in the quality."

On the gas committee were W. H. Davis, John Purcell, A. M. Mills, J. T. Huntington and W. A. L. Thompson.

HER TENTH ANNIVERSARY.

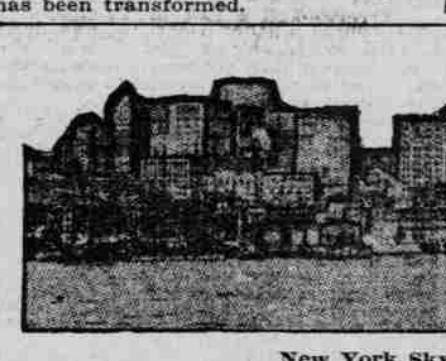
Greater New York Will Complete First Decade of Existence Jan. 1.

New York, Dec. 28.—On January 1 Greater New York will have its tenth anniversary as a combined municipality with Brooklyn, and the ten years have meant much in the development of the largest city in America. The great city was born on New Year's eve, 1897, when the present charter went into effect and the populous centers of Manhattan and Brooklyn were consolidated with the Bronx, Queens and Staten Island.

By the consolidation the area of the city was increased to 327,000 square miles. The new metropolis is twice as large as Chicago, nearly three times the size of Philadelphia, and 10 times larger than cities like Detroit or Baltimore. With this addition and 3,500,000 people New York became the second largest city in the world. The city of 1898 would be a strange and in some ways primitive metropolis to the New Yorker of today. The subway and river tunnels had not been completed. The New Yorker would find only the Brooklyn bridge connecting Manhattan and Long Island. The 15-story skyscraper would have the same place in 1898 that the 10-story Singer tower occupies today. The New Yorker would find bicycles the fad 10 years ago as automobiles are now. The social, shopping and theatrical centers were from 12 to 15 blocks farther down town. The number of school children has grown 60 per cent. The police and fire officers by one-half. The population has increased 26 per cent. In 1898 it was 3,500,000, in 1908 4,400,000. The tax of the assessed valuations of the year 1897-1898 bore the ratio of 1 to 4; that is property valued at \$1 in 1898 would now be assessed at \$4. A New Yorker sailing up the bay this morning, after an absence of 10 years, would hardly recognize the city as he approached it. The Statue of Liberty and Brooklyn bridge would seem like old friends, but the nearer he approached so Manhattan the more strange the city would be. He would look upon Ellis Island immigrant station a decided novelty. On land he would see for the first time the new custom house on Bowling Green. Just completed at a cost of \$5,000,000. As

he passes up Broadway the new skyscrapers are so numerous that it is bewildering to enumerate them all. The financial district the Battery place skyscraper presents a new vision to the west side. The Wall street building and the Church street terminal have transformed the vista from the North river.

Reaching Madison Square the New Yorker feels like a stranger. There was no flatiron building in 1898. It was not started until three years later. The marble skyscraper of the Metropolitan Life was not begun until May, 1890. The appearance of Herald Square has been transformed.



New York Skyline Today.

Another great development is the construction of big bridges now under way, which will cost a total of \$54,500,000. Ten years ago the cost of the one then in operation was \$21,000,000. All New Yorkers firmly believe that within the next decade New York will be the largest city in the world.

Dedication of the Mary Crane Nursery

Chicago, Dec. 28.—The newly completed Mary Crane nursery, the latest gift of R. T. Crane and family jointly to Hull house and the Chicago Relief and Aid society, will be dedicated today.

The new nursery will also be used as a training school for mothers of the ghetto district. The building, which is a replica of the home of former Vice President Hobart, represents an expenditure of about \$70,000.

"77"

Seventy-seven for Colds and GRIP

The epidemic of Grip is so wide spread as to interfere with affairs. Cabinet meeting broken up because the secretary of the treasury and the secretary of the interior are abed with Grip.

Social functions, especially at bridge and dinner parties the hostess is at her wit's end to find substitutes. The stage, the longed for opportunity of the understudy is frequent in the times of sick stars.

The opera, the gathering audience approach the foyer with dread fearing to see the sign, change of bill, so frequently displayed in times of sickness.

The college and school classes are slender, so many pupils, especially girls, being laid up with Grip.

Offices and factories are crippled by absentees and yet—

Humphreys' Seventy-seven is the remedy par-excellence for Grip. Taken early cuts it short promptly, taken during its prevalence, it pre-occupies the system and prevents its invasion. Carry a bottle in your pocket, keep it handy. All drug stores 25c.

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co. cor. William and John streets, New York.

A FABLE.

Tale of How Two Country Lads Achieved Their Early Ambitions.

Once upon a time there dwelt in the rural districts a worthy couple blessed with two male offspring. Needless to add, one was the apple of their eyes, the other their pride and joy.

The elder son was of a studious disposition, while the younger was plentifully endowed with mischievous propensities. In consequence the first born learned all he could and the younger olive branch as little as was possible in the district school.

And the mother was proud of her eldest son. He shall be a great scholar, perhaps a preacher, she averred. While the father glowed with pride over the pranks of the younger son. Truly, he is a chip of the old block, full of old Harry, as I was at his age. But he will settle down in time and become a man of substance," quoth the Old Man.

The older son was fired with a lot of ambition. He would go forth into the world of men and carve his name on the temple of fame. The lure of the city was upon him; the peaceful environment of the countryside offered no suitable setting in his anticipated attainments. To the end that no preliminary details might be overlooked, his father grudgingly paid for two terms of tuition for him at the high school at the county seat.

The younger son was of a different mold. He would rather have the money cost and buy a side-bar buggy with a red running gear. He would "stick to the good ship Mary Ann," he said, meaning the south-west quarter of section six, range eight west, as it was described in the records at the Court House.

Equipped with a Polish such as only two terms in a High School can give a rustic youth, the older son returned on the completion of his education. He had chosen his Career. He would himself to the Great City and become a Journalist, a second Henry Ward Beecher. The younger son was still content to remain where he was. He had his side-bar buggy and a sorrel gelding that could step better than 2:40, and the girls in three townships were falling all over themselves in their efforts to be invited to ride in the Swell Rig. He hoped in time, of course, to be a Bank Director and own some stock in a Railroad, but was willing to let matters take their course. Cuthbert should go to the Great City, but brother Hank would stay home and care for Pa and Ma.

So it fell out that on a certain day the first born, equipped with a Pocket Bible which his mother had bestowed on him with the request that he read a chapter each day, a silver watch which was a heirloom in the family, and \$14 which he had earned helping paint the church, took his departure for the Great City.

And while doting Mamma predicted that he would Make Good, Father and Brother were unanimous in the belief that he would soon be back. "When they were wrong. For it was many moons ere he again stuck his feet under the Family Table, and then only as a Casual Visitor full of the wisdom of the World and the return to our subject. Arrived in the Metropolis the embryo Journalist sought the office of the Publisher of the Old Folks very soon. Pa and Ma were his admirers. He was a sympathetic audience of One, who was sorry to in-

while The Pace that Kills. But he was tough, due to his Country upbringing, he held on despite the Clip at which he traveled. And as his wages increased his expenses piled up on him, so between the shirt on his back and the one at the laundry he had a busy time going and coming.

He was now a competent newspaper man, and had forgotten the meaning of the word Journalist. His services were in Demand, and he became the Slave of a Great Daily. And Brother Hank had prospered proportionately. In a fortunate railroad accident he had sustained a fracture of the right ankle which had confined him to his bed for a few weeks, and for which, through the agency of a Smart Lawyer, he had been able to secure from the Railroad Company a check for \$2,500 as a recompense for the Pain and Suffering he had undergone. With this stake and another secured from the sale of his Eighty he decided to remove to the country seat and become a dealer in Real Estate.

So, having meanwhile wooed and won the daughter of a wealthy Butcher, he was piling up the farm mortgage to his credit while his gifted brother was toiling 14 hours out of the 24 for a mere Pittance. The Gifted Brother had also had a couple of Matrimonial Ventures, neither of which had taken well. He was again enjoying the state of single Cussedness which was his wont when not tied down to his desk in the Editorial rooms of the Metropolitan Daily. And after many years the brothers met and compared notes. The older brother had the Ripping Time, but the younger had the Scads. And then it was decided that the Old Folks should dispose of their Interests in the Country and Move to the City; and the younger brother, having laid by enough by means of Judicious Investments to provide for the future, would also move there.

Thus it came about that after many years the Family was once again united. The gifted older brother, after many years of living in cheap lodgings, now enjoys the luxury of sleeping and eating at Home, which is all the time he could spare from his office. For he is as Handy as a Pocket in a Shirt, and has rendered himself indispensable. And for this he receives a princely Stipend which is almost sufficient to provide him with decent looking Clothes.

And the younger Brother, in spite of his lack of City Culture, continued his Investments with such discretion that now he is not only the Director of one of the Banks and a holder of Railroad shares, but an officer in numerous Corporations about town.

And when the Mother, still partial to her First Born, says with Maternal pride:

"Wasn't that a fine story that Cuthbert had in the paper today?"

The brother is apt to reply, "That was better one about me, and the Franchise I got from the Council last night."

"But he can write beautiful stories," persists the doting Mother.

"Yes," answers the Practical Hank, "but he can't write a Check that's worth a fuss. I can't even write a letter and feel sure that half the words are spelled right, but I can write a check for five figures any day in the week, which is a blamed sight more to the point."

Which teaches us that Genius is not always appreciated, and that the Man who keeps his Eye peeled for the Main Chance is the one who piles up the Bank Account.—(Harry W. Musselwhite in Grand Rapids Herald.)

WANTS SLANDER DAMAGES.

A Wichita Married Woman Thinks \$25,000 Would Be Right.

Wichita, Dec. 28.—Suit has been filed in the district court by Mrs. Sarah A. King asking for \$25,000 damages from Mrs. Maria Johnson. Mrs. King charges Mrs. Johnson with slandering her character.

She alleges that on or about February 1, 1907, Mrs. Johnson made a number of statements derogatory to the character of Mrs. King in the presence of Mrs. Longnecker, Mrs. Manchester, Mrs. Woltz, Mrs. Budd and Mrs. Sheppen. The petition filed by Mrs. King's attorneys, L. P. Campbell and Son, contains four causes of action, \$5,000 damages being asked on each cause. This makes a total of \$20,000 actual damages asked by Mrs. King. Besides this she requests the court to grant her \$5,000 punitive damages, bringing the total amount up to \$25,000.

In her petition Mrs. King states that she has lived with her husband and children in Wichita for twenty-five years, and that during that time no one has ever before said a word against her character.

DULL WEEK IN STOCKS.

Market Is Affected by the Approach of Settlement Day.

New York, Dec. 28.—Prices of stocks have drifted downwards this week in a very dull market. Money supplies were scanty owing immediately to the preparations of the banks for the yearly settlements and for some large special requirements falling due on January 1. The effect was depressing on the stock market. Besides the anxiety over the working out of the commercial situation when heavy maturities of obligations for past purchases come in, as they will do after the first of the year. The decline in industrial activity has brought into prominence discussion of dividend prospects as a leading factor on the immediate movements of industrial stocks.

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Folks are like motor-cars. At times they get run down. SCOTT'S EMULSION is full of power. It not only produces flesh but gives new power to weak bodies.

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CHAS. J. SMITH, City Manager



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A WOMAN'S APPEAL

To all known sufferers of rheumatism, whether muscular or of the joints, sciatica, lumbago, backache, pains in the kidneys or neuralgia pains, write to her for a home treatment which has repeatedly cured all of these troubles. She feels it her duty to send it to all sufferers of these ailments. You cure yourself at home as thousands will testify—no change of climate being necessary. This simple discovery banishes uric acid from the blood, loosens the stiffened joints, purifies the blood, and brightens the eyes, gives elasticity and tone to the whole system. If the above interests you, for proof address Mrs. M. Summers, box R, South Bend, Ind.

His Home Was Blown Up.

Brownsville, Pa., Dec. 28.—The home of R. Frediani, an Italian, was wrecked early today by an explosion of dynamite. The entire front of the house was blown out, but neither Frediani or members of his family were injured. Recently he received letters from an alleged Black Hand society, threatening death if money was not paid to the society and the authorities believe the Black Hand is responsible for the outrage today.

Doctors

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a doctor's medicine. Doctors prescribe it, endorse it. Use it or not, as your doctor says.

You could not please us better than to ask your doctor about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis. Thousands of families always keep it in the house. The approval of their physician and the experience of many years have given them great confidence in it.